

Week-05-02-Practice Session-Coding: Attempt review | REC-CIS

2–3 minutes

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

Question text

The k-digit number N is an Armstrong number if and only if the k-th power of each digit sums to N.

Given a positive integer N, return true if and only if it is an Armstrong number.

Example 1:

Input:

153 Output:

true

Explanation:

153 is a 3-digit number, and $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$.

Example 2:

240701008

Input:

123 Output:

false

Explanation:

123 is a 3-digit number, and $123 \neq 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36$.

Example 3:

Input:

1634

Output: true

Note:

$1 \leq N \leq 10^8$

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  int main(){
3      int a,count=0,tmp,sum=0;
4      scanf("%d",&a);
5      tmp=a;
6      while(tmp>0){
7          tmp/=10;
8          count++;
9      }int rev[count];
10     tmp=a;
11     for(int i=0;i<count;i++){
12         rev[i]=tmp%10;
13         tmp/=10;
14     }
15     for(int i=0;i<count;i++){
16         int power=1;
17         for(int j=0;j<count;j++){
18             power*=rev[i];
19         }
20         sum+=power;
21     }
22     if(sum==a){
23         printf("true");
24     }
25     else
26     printf("false");
27 }

```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	153	true	true	

240701008

	123	false	false	
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Passed all tests!

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Question text

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints

$1 \leq \text{num} \leq 999999999$

Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int main(){
4      int n,rn,nt=0,i=0;
5      scanf("%d",&n);
6      do{
7          nt=n;rn=0;
8          while(n!=0){
9              rn=rn*10+n%10;
10             n/=10;
11         }
12         n=nt+rn;
13         i++;
14     }
15     while(rn!=nt || i==1);
16     printf("%d",rn);
17     return 0;
18 }

```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	32	55	55	
	789	66066	66066	

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

Question text

A number is considered lucky if it contains either 3 or 4 or 3 and 4 both in it. Write a program to print the nth lucky number. Example, 1st lucky number is 3, and 2nd lucky number is 4 and 3rd lucky number is 33 and 4th lucky number is 34 and so on. Note that 13, 40 etc., are not lucky as they have other numbers in it.

The program should accept a number 'n' as input and display the nth lucky number as output.

Sample Input 1:

3

Sample Output 1:

33

Explanation:

Here the lucky numbers are 3, 4, 33, 34., and the 3rd lucky number is 33.

Sample Input 2:

34

Sample Output 2:

33344

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

240701008

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int isLucky(int num){
3     while(num>0){
4         int digit=num%10;
5         if(digit!=3&&digit!=4){
6             return 0;
7         }
8         num/=10;
9     }
10    return 1;
11 }
12
13 int main(){
14     int n,count=0,current =0;
15     scanf("%d",&n);
16
17     while(count<n){
18         current++;
19         if(isLucky(current)){
20             count++;
21         }
22     }
23     printf("%d\n",current);
24     return 0;
25 }
```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	34	33344	33344	

Passed all tests!